

tained in them. The spores are obovate, surrounded by a narrow pellucid border, containing a subtle granular substance. The outer coat of the fruit or perisporium which contains the above-described filamentous nuclei is formed of cells, somewhat large, flaccid and elongated, adhering to the membranaceous stratum, transparent and rose-coloured.

I shall conclude by protesting that I do not wish to constitute myself the censor of others, but it appears to me that the characters adopted by Kützing in the formation of the genus *Myelomium* are rather too incomplete, and that the name of *Ginnania*, proposed anteriorly by the excellent Montagne and supported by the strongest arguments, will nevertheless be preferred at the present day, inasmuch as the caprices and partialities of authors ought not to be sanctioned in contravention of the laws generally agreed on by botanists.

VII.—*Descriptions of four apparently new Species of Longicorn Beetles in the Collection of the British Museum.* By ADAM WHITE, M.E.S., Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

[With a Plate.]

SAROTHCOCERA, *White.*

ANTENNÆ with the first joint thick, and furnished at the end on the inside with a tuft of hairs; second joint very small, with one or two hairs; third to the seventh joints behind fringed with longish hairs, the hairs on the third and fourth very thickly distributed and extending over a considerable part of the hind edge. Thorax almost as long as wide, the sides nearly parallel, somewhat depressed above, with a short spine on each side. Scutellum somewhat elongated, the sides parallel. Legs with the femora compressed, especially above; the tibiæ much compressed, slender at the base, getting thicker towards the middle, and from that to the end wide, with the sides nearly parallel. Tarsi very wide. Elytra strongly angled, almost aculeated on the shoulders, rounded and simple at the end.

This genus in the system comes close to *Cerosterna*, Dej., with which and *Batocera* it has some characters in common.

The species is from Borneo, whence it was sent by Hugh Low, jun., Esq., after whom I have named it.

Sarothrocera Lowii, White. Pl. I. f. 6. Of a rich brown, slightly tinged with ochraceous; the hairs on the antennæ are of a very dark brown or black; the scutellum is of a pale yellow; the base of the elytra is finely verrucose above, the small warts

not extending to the middle, but running further along the outer margin than they do towards the suture.

Length 1 inch $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Brit. Mus.

Hab. Borneo. Hugh Low, jun., Esq.

PLECTRODERA, Dej.

Lamia (Plectrodera) quadriteniator, White. Elytra aculeate at the end, thickly covered with white scales, and with many scattered black impressed points over the upper surface; the base and shoulders with many small black wart-like points; each elytron with two longitudinal, widish ochraceous vittæ, running from the base and getting narrower towards the tip, where they are evanescent; one of these is on the outer edge of elytron, the second between the middle and the suture; the edge of the tibiæ behind and near the tip is clothed with short ochraceous hairs.

Length 1 inch 7 or 8 lines.

Hab. Guayaquil. British Museum. Presented by Dr. Joseph Hooker, R.N.

A species closely allied to the *Lamia vittator*, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. 297. 76, and figured by Olivier, t. 15. f. 104: the body in the new species is longer, and the elytra are aculeated at the end. The spines on the thorax are not so thick as in the Fabrician species, and the three black bands on the thorax are not so strongly marked; the head is differently marked; the present species wants the wide black band, with a white spot in it on the vertex behind each eye; the abdomen has three or four ochrey band-like spots on each side.

COMPSOSOMA, Serville.

Compsosoma capucinum, White. Pl. I. f. 7. Black: head with a pinkish red band on each of the cheeks. Elytra pinkish red, base with a narrow black band hardly reaching the shoulders; there is a wider transverse black band between the base and the middle, with the margins of the band angled and sinuated, a black band about the middle, not reaching the side of the elytra; the suture lined with black, except at a point before the middle, where it is red; a black mark on each elytron not far from the tip.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Brit. Museum.

Hab. Brazil (Para). Found by J. P. George Smith, Esq., of Liverpool, and by him presented to the National Museum, with many other rare insects. The elytra are shorter and broader about the middle than in *C. mutillarium*, Serv.; *C. perpulchrum*, Vigers, Zool. Journ. i. 418. t. 15. f. 9 (*C. posticum*, Dej. Cat. 369), *C. scutigerum*, Vigers (*concretum*, Dej. 369. Blanch. D'Orb. l'Am. MÉR. t. 22. f. 8), and *C. notatum*, Vigers, Zool. Journ. i. 417. t. 15. f. 8. The *C. variegatum*, Serv., in form approaches more

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closely to the *Eusphærium purpureum*, Newman, Ent. Mag. v. 298, which last seems to be the *Composoma violaceum* of Dej.

EUCOMATOCERA, *White*.

Narrow: head, thorax and elytra nearly equal in width. Antennæ with the first joint the longest, second very small, third to seventh fringed behind with longish hairs; eighth, ninth and tenth joints short, with long tufts of hairs on each side. Eye small, round. Legs short. Mouth (destroyed in the specimen in the British Museum) — ? *Stuck into the thorax more likely since head had on w. fig. 4 is not*

Eucomatocera vittata, White. Pl. I. f. 4. Black, deeply punctured; back of thorax with four pale longitudinal vittæ, two of these are lateral and two central close to each other; each elytron has three pale vittæ reaching from the base to the tip, one on the suture, one on the outer edge, and the third nearer the outer edge than the suture, the last two being connected on the shoulder. Elytra with at least seven rows of coarsish punctures, the vittæ filled with short, closely-placed light-coloured hairs.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Brit. Museum.

Hab. India. From the late Col. Whitehill's collection.

This pretty little longicorn beetle in general appearance is somewhat like *Hippopsis*, Serv. and St. Farg. Ency. Méth. x. 336. In the antennæ it somewhat approaches the curious genus *Tetraglenes*, Newman, Entomologist, 300 and 304, of which a figure is subjoined, Pl. I. f. 5 (*T. insignis*); this latter was brought from the Philippine Islands by the indefatigable Mr. Cuming.

VIII.—*Descriptions of the Mymaridæ.* Communicated by
FRANCIS WALKER, Esq., F.L.S.

THE following descriptions are, excepting a few additions, extracted from MSS. kindly given to me by Mr. Haliday. The *Mymaridæ* were first noticed by him in the 'Entomological Magazine,' vol. i. p. 341.

MYMARIDÆ.

Tarsi pentameri.

Antennæ feminae 11-articulatæ.	Abdomen petiolatum...	<i>Ooctonus</i> .
	Abdomen subsessile ...	<i>Lymænon</i> .
Antennæ feminae 9-articulatæ	<i>Litus</i> .
Antennæ feminae 8-articulatæ.	Abdomen subsessile ...	<i>Arescon</i> .
	Abdomen sessile	<i>Alaptus</i> .

Tarsi tetrameri.

Antennæ feminae capitulo exarticulato.		
Abdomen sessile...	<i>Anagrus</i> .
Abdomen subsessile.	Antennæ mari 12-articulatæ	<i>Anaphes</i> .
	Antennæ mari 13-articulatæ	<i>Panthus</i> .
Abdomen petiolatum.	Alæ quatuor, ulna lineari...	<i>Caraphractus</i> .
	ulna punctiformi	<i>Polynema</i> .
	Alæ quasi binæ	<i>Mymar</i> .
Antennæ feminae capitulo biarticulato	<i>Eustochus</i> .